

**KOLELA QUARTERLY REPORT TO USAID: DISPLACED CHILDREN AND
ORPHANS FUND
PY2, 3rd QUARTER: October-December 2003**

ORGANIZATION: Christian Children's Fund
Richmond, Virginia

GRANT REF. NO: 654-G-00-02-00017-00

COUNTRY PROGRAMME: Angola

GRANT NAME: Building Resilience in Angolan Children
and Families

CONTACTS: Jill Coleman, CCF, Richmond
Special Programme Advisor
Fax: 804 756 2782

AUTHOR OF REPORT: Vivi Stavrou
Programme Manager, CCF, Angola
FAX: (244-2) 324 410
E-mail: vivistavrou@ccfangola.snet.co.ao

DATE OF REPORT: 13 January 2004

REF. NO. OF REPORT: ANG/BRACC/USAID/7

PERIOD COVERED BY REPORT: 1 October – 31 December 2003

COPIES: Cathy Bowes
USAID Cognizant Technical Officer
Luanda, Angola

Celeste Fulgham
USAID Grants Officer
Pretoria, South Africa

USAID Development
Experience Clearing House
ATTN: Document Aquisitions
Arlington, VA

PAGES: 30

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1 Humanitarian Situation:

Angola has moved from a complex humanitarian emergency, to face a structural emergency in terms of the widespread destruction of social infrastructure and the disruption of social services. The government of Angola, the UN agencies and the NGO's recognise that the overall population vulnerability remains extremely high and that numerous indicators are below humanitarian standards. Even with the gains made by peace, Angola moved down on the 2003 Human Development Index. Out of 175 countries included in the survey, Angola ranked 164.

For 2004, humanitarian needs in Angola will coexist with recovery opportunities. Appalling conditions exist alongside opportunities for initiating recovery and recuperation work. The country is currently experiencing its first real period of sustained transition.

Security:

In Bie two Anti-Tank mine incidents occurred, one was defused and another resulted in the death of 4 CARE workers. An AT mine was defused in north East Huila province. The FIR that these could be newly laid mines is extremely worrying. The impression that some elements use (AT) mines to express their discontent with authorities is not new and has been observed before in Angola. This will make the humanitarian efforts extremely hazardous. If it is proven that a mine is newly laid on a road, in use by humanitarian staff, the road will have to stay closed for a long period, 3-6 months, to see in how far such an incident might occur again on the same road. During the period before the Cease Fire was signed (18 April 2002), any road in use by humanitarian staff was closed for 6 months (e.g. the road Uige-Negage) before it was re-assessed again. CCF has suspended any work outside of the city limits in Bie, Huambo and Huila provinces pending further security information. This has serious implications for our project work.

There have been some problems with Ex-Unita soldier regarding their demobilization kits in Huambo province. They complain about the government not giving the right items. Incidents of the same nature were reported in Bailundo, Mungo, Longondjo, Vila Nova and Sambo. The most recent one took place two weeks ago in Vila Nova where some of ex-Unita soldiers said that they could even re-start the war to get what they deserve if needed. The problem drew the Provincial Governor's attention that is supposedly looking into it with FAA commanders and administrators in Huambo Province.

There seems to be a recent increase of violence and abuse in Angola, promoted mostly by people in positions of power (both formal and informal). Poor families are the objects of new kinds of aggressions in suburban, agricultural and mining areas, usually remote. For example:

- In Hula, farmers, herders and miners see their access to land, water and humane living conditions denied through the construction of illegal fences. Oxfam reports that local people trying to pull down the fences and re-access the land, and were submitted to 'private' prison and torture. This has resulted in a renewal of tension in Gambos.
- In Malange, villagers have to receive cattle from people in administrative or army positions in their communal land, and see them destroy all their crops; they were warned that if someone molested one animal, that person would be killed
- Early signs of disputes over land rights started to circulate in Seles due to claims made on the same land by several interested groups.
- In Zaire, soldiers requested money from refugees, to cross the border; and some children were separated from their families, during organized repatriation.
- Trafficking of children is increasing in the southern provinces: more than one hundred cases suspected, only in Huila province;

- In Cabinda, the "dirty war" is continuing, resulting in an unsubstantiated number of civilian injuries, death and displacement. Government soldiers engaged in offensive operations against FLEC have been accused of abuses against the civilian population in a public report issued by the Ad-Hoc Commission of Human Rights in Cabinda.
- In Huambo about 50 public administration workers were rounded up and imprisoned during the reporting period as part of a provincial anti-corruption campaign. So far no formal charges have been raised against the group.

The common motive behind this, is reported to be greed – a "let's take all that we can, now" kind of attitude. Two particularly worrying aspects of these problems are that they are spreading throughout the country, and appear to be starting as new trend a few months before OCHA, the only agency with nationwide coverage able to monitor the situation, leaves Angola.

Humanitarian organisations should continue to be vigilant during the transition phase. This was highlighted once more during the reporting period after two NGOs were forced to suspend activities following unhelpful actions by a few people within the beneficiary groups. The 'Humanitarian Community' (namely, UN agencies and NGO that have aid assets) is having security problems in at least seven provinces. This includes arrest and aggression of staff, rape, thefts, attacks to vehicles and warehouses, and even homicide.

- For example, in Malange people from one municipality wanted to substitute the WFP with a MPLA flag, before food distribution. When the staff refused, they were attacked and several people were injured
- WFP guards in another province refused to give the food to the policemen, and were put in prison with their families - including children under five.
- Mostly the police, the army or MPLA party members caused those incidents.
- In **Bengo**, the South African MSF-Belgium employee remains in jail in Caxito. MSF's lawyer has appealed to the national prosecutor to review the case. The employee was jailed after reporting a theft from the MSF clinic in Açucareira to the local police.
- Intersos operations in Sungue were halted again following an incident with an armed man dressed in a military uniform.
- In **Bié**, the NGO CONCERN suspended a seeds and tools distribution in Kunje when a different and unregistered group of people showed up in place of the previously registered beneficiaries. The team was also concerned by the presence of several young men in the area, leading to the decision to return to Kuito with the agricultural inputs. As they were leaving one of the men stoned the vehicle.

Access and Co-ordination:

Despite the obstacles, access has improved and outside of the rainy seasons, humanitarian assistance can now reach 70% of the country. However, communities in remote areas are starting to become isolated due to deteriorating weather conditions. Humanitarian partners are still securing safe new routes to assist war-affected communities, but obstacles such as broken bridges, mines, mudslides and ravines are hampering progress. Rising river levels due to the start of the rainy season may once again cut off access to many communities that have recently become accessible. The slowness of municipal authorities to construct small simple bridges throughout the dry season will now create major problems in the wet season. Additionally, demining activities are likely to slow down because of the muddy conditions and heavy rains

Food Security:

The general distribution part of the Agricultural Campaign is drawing to close and the joint effort of many humanitarian partners has resulted in a campaign that has been relatively smoothly implemented. Although the campaign has managed in most provinces to stay on schedule and reach the majority of beneficiary areas, the predicted needs for 2004 are still greater than the possible combined response in 2003 in some provinces. The current

problem of the WFP maize pipeline has reduced general rations in many parts of the country, which may negatively also affect food stocks for seed protection.

Public Health:

The shortfall in the supply of medicines to Provincial hospitals and health centres has been reported frequently and the problem persists. In addition to access problems, availability of health and water services in many return sites is a major concern that preventing organised repatriation and IDP migration out of the remaining camps.

In some areas, a lack of food stocks, seeds and clean drinking water continues to make communities remain highly vulnerable. Where local authorities have the capacity, NGO's have started the process of handing over health posts, nutritional centres and rehabilitated hospitals to the health authorities. In Malange for example, the authorities to reinforce the health service capacity recruited an additional 220 health workers. Of the 220 technicians, 120 were recruited and reintegrated from former UNITA units. Most rural health posts have no basic medicines and provincial hospitals are facing shortages. As usual, the start of the rains has led to an increase in malaria.

Education:

The rehabilitation and construction of school buildings and the recruitment of teachers is ongoing across the country. Progress is encouraging but it appears to be unbalanced and continues to lag behind the needs of very many communities. The need to encourage children to attend school in those locations where facilities exist is an on-going activity that UNICEF and MEC are committing resources and making progress. In many places however, the school construction programme and the infrastructure to support teachers remains very weak. For example in the province of Kuanza Sul, statistics from provincial authorities confirmed that 600,000 school-aged children are outside of the formal education system.

Protection:

Civilian registration and documentation remains a very important activity for which slow and unbalanced progress appears to have been made. The capacity of municipal administrations to implement civil registration programmes was again put into question as several field reports indicated a lack of resources to engage fully in the registration process. The general lack of a judicial network at municipality level restricts the expansion of the justice system in many provinces. The land law and the way it will be finally implemented remains a concern in the Provinces.

In Huíla, as part of the Child Protection Programme, 70 municipal staff and humanitarian partners received training on family reunification issues through a course promoted by UNICEF. Computer scanning equipment that will help with civil registration activities with MINJUST was also provided by UNICEF. In Kuanza Sul, Save The Children UK opened a new sub-office in Quibala to support the Child Protection Programme. The office will offer support to MINARS and MINJUST for child registration, family tracking and civil registration.

Reintegration:

The last of the demobilised soldiers from UNITA are finally leaving the few remaining transit centres. Government transport and support for the final part of the return process for both IDPs and demobilised soldiers is still necessary to complete this complicated process. Many long-term IDPs have decided to integrate fully into communities close to the camps and undertake agricultural activities there rather than continue to hope for organised transport. Given the start of the rainy season few new spontaneous migrations are likely until the spring next year.

War-affected rural communities continue to work together in a pragmatic way in the search for new livelihoods. Activities by many NGOs and UN agencies to help assist municipal

authorities up-scale basic services in return areas has been well received by the beneficiary communities.

2. BUILDING RESILIENCE (KOLELA)

The last quarter was characterized by the realisation of the long, hard road ahead in terms of reconstructing and developing Angola, in particular, the provincial towns and rural villages where CCF works. As with other post-war countries, the communities CCF is working in appear to be experiencing the following:

- A decrease in social solidarity and an increased focus on individual and family as opposed to community needs as people and family units try and consolidate whatever assists they can access during this period.
- A certain lack of knowledge and disorientation at having to cope with new challenges that were not possible during the war years, e.g.: greater autonomy, ownership, challenges to ownership of assets like land, traveling longer distances to reach work/school/markets, different time and money management, negotiating a wider range of relationships.
- Frustration at the perceived lack of state services.
- Difficulties in accessing state and private services.
- Confusion and frustration in the adults perceived role in managing their children within a changing environment: reports that cannot pressure and discipline children anymore, children more questioning, more independent and not following more traditional behaviors and norms
- Increased perception and reporting of social discord and violence – ethnic, political, land theft by landlords and those in authority, domestic and other criminal violence.
- Reported demotivation, increased cynicism and apathy because of the lack of positive changes and the perception of a bleak future.

The Kolela team members are also experiencing elements of the above. In addition to the added complexities of a post-war environment, the stress of coping with rapid social change, and the increasing complexities demanded by reconstruction and development, the CCF Angola Country Office has grown from a 3 to a 7 programme office within a matter of months. In response, a management workshop dealing with the complexities of managing multiple, grant-funded programmes was held at the beginning of December. It is planned to follow this up with a deeper, consultant-driven organizational assessment and management plan in the first half of next year.

CCF continues to get new training and training follow-up requests. Significantly, more organisations are viewing CCF's training as a way of mainstreaming the Psychosocial approach and Child Protection principles and operating strategies into their ongoing work.

2.1 Objectives and Results: Oct, Nov, Dec 2003

WORK OBJECTIVE ONE:

To strengthen the capacity of staff in selected organizations and institutions to address appropriately the psychosocial needs of war-affected children and young people as they settle in their areas of return.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS PLANNED	INTERMEDIATE RESULTS ACHIEVED	INDICATORS 2003-2005	STATUS OF INDICATORS 2003-2005	MOV
Intermediate Objective 1: Strengthen the child protection networks at the central, provincial and municipal level where CCF works				
<p>1.1 More institutions, organisations and implementing partners integrated and actively participating in the networks</p> <p>1.2 Capacity of the networks reinforced in relation to understanding and responding to child protection issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCF Huila integrated 5 new organizations into the CP network. - CCF Huila supporting the official process of legalizing the Huila CP network as an association. - CCF Huila facilitated a workshop for CP network members re psychosocial effects of violence on children and how to increase the CP organization participation in CP on advocacy - Through CCF Huambo other NGO's, CP network activities restarted in Huambo at the provincial level - CCF Bié facilitated the process of restarting CP network activities at the provincial level. - CCF Bié facilitated a workshop for CP network members regarding Child Rights and CFS methodologies - CCF Benguela integrated 5 new organizations into the CP network - CCF Benguela facilitated the CP action plan design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in the number of institutions, organisations and partners integrated in the networks - No and type of actions realised by the network - 8 (2 per province) awareness raising and skills training workshops to network participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 new members Huila CP network (Anjo da Guarda; AJUCRA; AAPD; CHALI; 1 Central Hospital rep.) - CP sensitisation wkshop for 13 MINARS Municipalities Directors, Huila CP Network - 1 X monthly CP meetings in Benguela and Huila - 1X 2 days workshop CP, Huila (N=20) - 7 CCF Hbo facilitated meetings to reactivate provincial CP network - 3 meetings reactivated Hbo CP network in (NGO's=10 include CCF) - 1 X 1 day workshop for 14 organizations in Bie (N=20) - 5 new organization in CP network Benguela: MINARS/Lobito; MINARS/Bocoio; JESUS ALIVE; O.H.I (Organização Humanitária Internacional); OMS - 1 X Workshop CP Benguela, Municipality of Bocoio(Action plan design N=8). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Huila and Benguela CP attendance reports - Workshops reports - Attendance lists - Reports meetings (Huambo and Bié) - Minutes of CP networks meetings

Intermediate Obj 1:

General aim at this point is for the Huila and Benguela CP networks is consolidation: to register themselves as associations, develop internal rules and regulations, and extend reach to developing municipal and local level CP networks. CCF Benguela was involved in designing the CP action plan for Bocoio municipality. This is an important step to transfer the responsibilities of leading the CP network to the CP Management group.

The CP networks are beginning to look at the issue of advocacy and advocacy tools and strategies.

Through CCF work and persistence, the CP Network in Bié has restarted its activities with 14 members, in November. CCF Bié held a workshop for 14 CP networks members regarding Child Rights and CFS's methodologies. A similar process has taken place in Huambo, where after a long process of strategising amongst NGO's (CCF, UNICEF, SAVE, INAC, OKUTIUKA), MINARS responded to the pressure and has enabled the restarting of the Huambo CP network

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS PLANNED	INTERMEDIATE RESULTS ACHIEVED	INDICATORS 2003-2005	STATUS OF INDICATORS 2003-2005	MOV
Intermed. Objective 2 : Strengthen the capacity of CCF staff in the following: Child protection, post conflict and resilience strategies and related cultural issues.				
<p>2.1. Increased CCF staff capacity in relation to child protection, reintegration and cultural issues</p> <p>2.2. New Child Protection training module</p> <p>2.3 Produce two products: Child Friendly Spaces Kit, Psychosocial Skills Manual.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NTT trained Huambo Kolela team in Psychosocial training methodologies - Through NTT service support Kolela provincial teams better understand the CFS vision in the peace context, establishing the CFS's, and the setting up of the Children Reintegration Project - Kolela CCF team in Bié held internal workshops regarding Kolela monitoring strategy and CCF's direction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 new training module: 'Child protection in the community' - Integrate knowledge gained on post-conflict integration and resilience strategies and related cultural issues into existing training modules. - Revise existing CCF pre- & post-test for the new training components. - 1 x 2 day internal workshop on Child Protection - 1 x 1 day workshop with the 'Child Protection Consortium' to workshop concepts and programming implications of child protection within the context of post conflict Angola - 4 X 2 day in-service training workshops for the 4 CCFprovincial teams in the 'Child protection in the community' module - Draft CFS Kit by end of September 2003 - Draft Psychosocial Skills Manual by end of December 2003. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 X 1 day in-service training for HBO Kolela team - 4X 1 day in-service training and supervision for 4 Kolela provincial teams in CFS vision and Children Reintegration Project details - 2X3 day in-service trg and supervision meetings with each Kolela provincial team: Huambo: 6-9 October and 17-20 November Bié: 6-10 October and " " Huila: 27-30 October and " " Benguela: 17-20 November - 1 developed document about CFS vision and CFS implementation - 1 agreement document between MINARS and CCF 2 X internal workshop (Bié; N= 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-ups reports - EAC vision document - 1 EAC checklist - MINARS/CCF agreement in Huila - Internal workshops reports

Intermediate Obj 2:

Issues discussed during the provincial supervision, support and in-service training meetings:

- Psychosocial training methodologies
- Reflection about the broader CP and CFS vision (Constitution of community CP networks, Child Issues Plan, Reconciliation and reintegration of war-affected children.
- How to set up and monitor a CFS (checklist = how to deal with physical space, how to use the equipments, type of equipment to use, type of materials., how to organize and involve the community, how to ensure involvement of children and adolescents in CFS set- up).
- Implementation aspects of the Children and Adolescents Reintegration Project financed by UNICEF to reinforce Kolela (implementation activities, clarifying the planned activities, co-ordination with on-going Kolela plans and activities, methodologies re establishing the youth clubs and planning the youth club activities).

Reflections were held with Huila Kolela team about the action to be taken with the MINARS Child and Adolescents department:

- MINARS Children and adolescents department role in relation to institutions for orphans and separated children
- The integration of teenagers from Tchivinguiro Orphanage into the Hoque community.
- How to increase the participation of staff from MINARS Child and adolescents department in the Huila CP network

The Bie provincial team held 2 internal workshop focussing on participatory methods and community development phases. The subjective reports indicate that this has improved the Kolela Bie team's understanding about participatory levels of the community, work methods of community development and the project cycle. Furthermore, the Kolela Bie team has a monthly discussion on Kolela monitoring, relating activities to results and objectives, community development and partnership issues and working methods.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS PLANNED	INTERMEDIATE RESULTS ACHIEVED	INDICATORS 2003-2005	STATUS OF INDICATORS 2003-2005	MOV
Intermed. Objective 3 : Increase CCF's Knowledge of child, family and community resilience and reintegration strategies.				
3.1. CCF staff to research and document child, family and community resilience and reintegration strategies, cultural and traditional factors promoting resilience and integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collating and organising data of the Baseline Survey - Monthly collection and collation of Kolela monitoring data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One research document produced - No of times lessons learnt integrated into CCF training modules - Two checklists: Resilience and a Reintegration Checklist for people working with children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 Case studies about children currently living in the resettlement areas: foci their war and reintegration experiences. - Preliminary analysis of data from Baseline survey and monthly monitoring reports informing existing CCF knowledge of community resilience and reintegration strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline data - Monitoring reports - Collected Case Studies
3.2.CCF staff				

to incorporate above research into current analyses, working methods and activities				
---	--	--	--	--

Intermediate Obj 3:

Organised data from Baseline Survey and Monitoring reports indicates, amongst others, the following issues that need to be further addressed in CCF sensitisation workshops, training and implementing strategies: alcohol related violence; lack of child care, poor knowledge of health and hygiene, ongoing need of registration re birth and identity documentation, political and ethnic tensions, increasing land disputes, need for conflict resolution re verbal abuse and physical violence, methods of containing and disciplining children.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS PLANNED	INTERMEDIATE RESULTS ACHIEVED	INDICATORS 2003-2005	STATUS OF INDICATORS 2003-2005	MOV
Intermed. Objective 4 :Strengthen the capacity of staff in other NGO's/CBO's and implementing partners to understand and respond to Protection and Psychosocial issues regarding children.				
4.1. Increase the knowledge and skills of the selected organisations to respond to protection and psychosocial issues regarding children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment, Memo of agreement and 1X 5 days psychosocial training with ZOA/ADESPOV in Huambo (N= 17 participants). - <i>Increased comprehension by the SAVE/Noruega community trainers in Mbanza Congo, Zaire indicated by their customisation and adjustment of the training contents and methodologies.</i> - NTT training has increased the CCF 'Abducted Girls' research team's knowledge about community assessment, focus group and interview techniques, CP and the psychosocial approach - NTT workshop with the ADPP students from Ramiro Teacher Training college has increased knowledge about violence in family and in the society, prevention and conflict resolution - Through an assessment CCF Huila redefined the intervention for the Onjila Project (ADRA) and CP network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased knowledge of children and adolescent's needs and rights post training - Trainees/participants ability to identify vulnerable groups - Subsequent no of child supportive plans and project activities - Subjective report by participants re registered satisfaction - Satisfaction of program staff in NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1X 5 days psychosocial training with Hbo based ZOA/ADESPOV (N= 17). Training content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Context analysis - War impact - Helping methods for war victims - Child development factors/Child Rights - Conflict resolution - Education for peace - Creation and management of a CFS - 1 X 4 days follow-up training by SAVE Noruega trainers (N = 6) - 2 X 5 Psychosocial and Community diagnostic methods for the CCF 'Abducted girls' research project(N= 3) - 2 X assessments by CCF Huila for Project Onjila and CP network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCF assessment report - CCF Partners organization agreement memo - Training reports, + pre-pos test and participation evaluations - Follow-up reports written by SAVE/Noruega community trainers - Visit reports to the community trainers - Training report done for the Abducted girls project - Workshop report for the ADPP teachers - Assessment reports

Intermediate Obj 4:

The NTT and the Provincial Kolela Training Teams continue to work with CCF internal clients (CCF's other projects) and Kolela's clients. Follow-up sessions indicate a positive response to CCF's training and appropriate application and mainstreaming of psychosocial and child protection principles and programming strategies.

The NTT field visit, observational follow-ups of the SAVE/Noruega community trainers sessions, indicated the following about the SAVE/Noruega community trainers performance: they comprehensively analysed together with the groups they trained the forms of information spread within the target communities, and the changes that occurred after the training.

The NTT did the following follow-up training with the SAVE/Norway community trainers:

- Designing more interesting and motivational follow-up sessions, because during the observation it was detected that the content and methodologies used were repetitive and boring.
- Shorter workshops in order to reach more people, especially necessary to reach out to the religious groups who play a very influential role in the communities.

Examples below of some of the participant's subjective reports indicate the changes that the training has had on attitudes and behaviours:

- **A.N- years 52 :** *This training helped me a lot because I have got a child accused of witchcraft by one church because it was becoming slim fast, and he used to fly at night. We have been to many curandeiros (traditional healers) for treatment. The child had never accepted this was witchcraft. Since I left the training I have learned that what the children do is according their age and also I have learned what the children need and they how they feel when we don't give what they need. Since then I never abuse this my son and now he is behaving good.*
- **N.N. :** *I have been changed my behaviour regarding my son that was being accused of witchcraft by my neighbour. In fact I abused the child because he confirmed that "I 'm a witch". At home we never seen nothing and only when the neighbours came to visit talking about my child's witch stories. I was so angry and nervous and that made me to beat him up and even to punish him refusing to give him food. In training I have learned what is good and what is bad for the child. I had never beaten him and I will never ever beat him. I recognize that I had act badly against my own son, I did against my will . I thought that by beating or punishing something could change but nothing indicate the changes. Actually I will never do that... We the participants are available to sensitize others in the community whom have accused children of witchcraft and abused them*

A meeting between the NTT and SAVE/Noruega was held in Luanda to analyse the work done thus far and discuss the cooperation continuity plan for the year 2004.

Following the training done with Ramiro trainee teachers, the NTT held a workshop about community violence and conflict resolution strategies. This workshop appears to have strengthened the participant's interest and knowledge as evidenced by some subjective reports below:

- **Q.P:** *Today was a beautiful day with interesting themes. From that theme I could learn how to solve conflict by non-violent forms. The words said were so beautiful. That will serve to us as teachers but also in our daily life. If I could I would put in practise no more conflicts.*
- **A:** *We are glad and hope you come again. We are within a cycle (vicious, monotony) and we have learned some contents that are already a constant. We want the new things*

you brought. We are going to apply what we have learned and present the results. We have learned new things.

CCF continues to get new training and training follow-up requests. Significantly, more organisations are viewing CCF's training as a way of mainstreaming the Psychosocial approach and Child Protection principles and operating strategies into their ongoing work. Following the SAVE/US last quarter, NTT held 2 meetings with the SAVE/US Child Protection Project Coordinator to present the feedback of the work done related to the CFS volunteers training in Moxico Province, and to analyse the continuity of the cooperation in the year 2004.

SAVE/UK presented to CCF the partnership proposal for training the Project teams that is being implemented in Uige and Huambo provinces. Also the National NGO "Charity Santa Isabel Child" linked to Catholic church, presented CCF with a proposal for training of their community collaborators and literacy workers in order to improve the quality of their intervention and to integrate the psychosocial approach into their work.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS PLANNED	INTERMEDIATE RESULTS ACHIEVED	INDICATORS 2003-2005	STATUS OF INDICATORS 2003-2005	MOV
Intermed. Objective 5 :Build the capacity of staff in government institutions and ministries to understand and respond to Protection and Psychosocial issues regarding children.				
5.1. Increased the technical capacity of MINARS staff to understand and respond to protection and psychosocial issues regarding children 5.2 Increase the identification, planning, implementation and evaluation capacity of MINARS staff re protection and psychosocial issues regarding children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional assessment guideline developed for CCF interventions with MINARS. - CCF Benguela facilitated a trg for 60 FASAC activists re CFS methodologies (MINARS, Promocao de Mulheres, Antigos combatentes joint group) - Initiated the MINARS (Childhood section) Huila institutional assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Checklist to follow-up the situation of children living in Orphanages - SWOT analysis of MINARS and DNCA re their CP roles and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Kolela developed material: MINARS Institutional Assessment guide - 6 X 3 days Training- CCF Benguela and FASAC (N= 60) - 1 Partnership agreement between FASAC and CCF Benguela, regarding CFS training - 1 X meeting with Childhood section/MINARS (N=4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Guideline document

Intermediate Obj. 5:

NTT in collaboration with CCF Huila, have developed an institutional assessment guideline to be applied in MINARS. This was necessary to reorient CCF's work with this important GoA partner. The Kolela Huila team conducted the first phase of the Childhood Section/MINARS assessment and collected information pertaining to MINARS functionality. It is planned to follow-up with a CCF facilitated SWOT analysis in order to design a concrete plan for capacity building.

CCF Benguela has signed an agreement with FASAC regarding 80 activists that will run CFS's in all of Benguela Province's municipalities. This is a FASAC programme sponsored by UNICEF. Thus far 60 activists from 4 municipalities have been trained: Balombo, Bocoio, Ganda e Cubal.

WORK OBJECTIVE TWO:

To strengthen the awareness of local communities to respond to the needs of children.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS PLANNED	INTERMEDIATE RESULTS ACHIEVED	INDICATORS 2003-2005	STATUS OF INDICATORS 2003-2005	MOV
Intermed. Objective 1: Strengthen the capacity of selected communities in the skills of community based assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation, re planning for the needs of children and families.				
1.1. Selected communities better able to identify and use their own available resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of the Baseline survey in each of the selected communities in Benguela, Bie, Huambo & Huila. - The Participatory Community Resource Planning process has resulted in CCF facilitated community plans and priorities according the existing resources to address the main problems faced by children and families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 communities selected for CCF interventions, 1 in each of the provinces of Benguela, Huila, Huambo and Bie - No of community members actively participating in community groups dealing with child-supportive activities VS no initially attended meetings - No of adolescents actively participating in community groups dealing with child-supportive activities VS no initially attended meetings - Minimum 30% of participants in community groups dealing with child-supportive activities to be female - Community ability to identify needed supports for children's resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 X Baseline survey reports - 4 X communities plan workshops addressing the main community issues re children and families (Huila = 31; Bié= 21; Benguela=18; Huambo=31) - 4 X community feedback of Baseline information (Huila = 34; Huambo=29; Benguela=29; Bie=15) - 3 X 3 days psychosocial training workshops in Comuna de Monte Belo, Benguela for community members (men= 20, women=20, adolescents=17). - 3X 2 days Psychosocial training in Hoque, Huila for comm members (men=19; women=21; adolescents= 28) - 2X 4 days Psychosocial training workshop in Essanjo, Bié for community members and leaders (leaders= 26; Community members= 27) - 2 X Follow-up workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community plans - Activities reports - Training reports - Ups-ups reports
1.2. Selected communities better able to find alternative solutions to solving their problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased the community understanding and knowledge about children's issues in the 4 provinces. - Increased community mobilisation around children's issues through the creation of local Protection Committees in the 4 resettlement project sites. - Through the local CP Committees, community members are starting to actively solve their own problems in Bié and Huila. - In Bie and Huila monthly meetings between Kolela and local CP Committees. - Kolela has initiated the reinforcement process of the community structures dealing with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No of resources identified for action to promote children's well being - No of resources acquired as result of project planning and linkages - No of plans developed to support children's emotional and social well being 		
1.3. Increase the active participation of adults and adolescents from the selected				

communities in the activities of Child Protection Networks &/others community groups dealing with child-supportive activities.	child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No of child-supportive activities implemented within the selected communities - No of community members and implementing partners participating in the evaluation process - Subjective reports of adult community members - Subjective reports of children community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for community members in Bié (Leaders= 20 ; Community members=20) - 1 X workshop with Bie adolescents (N= 18) - 2X 3 days Psychosocial training workshop in Katchaka, Huambo for comm members (adults N=25; Youth N=37) - Community CP networks in Benguela (55 members); Bié (17); Huíla (31); In Huambo (12) 	
---	------------------	---	---	--

Intermediate Obj. 1:

The Baseline Survey and the Participatory community Resource Assessments helped to start the CCF interventions in the 4 resettlement areas. This process facilitated the creation of Local area Child Protection committees with completed resource assessments, plans and priorities to be taken forward addressing the main issues relating to children as defined by the community members participating in this process. The sensitisation and training workshops focussed on the following: Context analysis, war impact on children, stages of children development, children's rights; reintegration experiences and strategies, Peace and Reconciliation, planning services for children. These workshops aim to reinforce the community's capacity to take control of these processes and structures and ensure sustainability.

Local community CP committees have been established in all the project sites: Bié (17 adults, 5 adolescents); Huambo (8 adults + 4 ado's); Huíla (29 adults + 4 ado's); Benguela (55 members + CP directive nucleon (4 adults + 1 ado's).

In Huíla and Bié the members of Community CP committees have started organising to solve their problems, namely in bringing in state services for child registration and documentation. As result of the Child registration solution were registered 353 children and the will continue for the next period. In Bie the Community CP members have contacted the OXFAM in order to solve community water problem.

The Community CP networks Bié and Huila have gained strength and autonomy and have started the process of activity review and planning. For example in November in Huíla the first review meeting took place to review the responsibilities taken by each member in implementing the CP plan. Bié has adopted a monthly review and planning process with the community. This dynamic is helping the community leaders and members to practise analytical and reflection exercises (Action-reflection-action) and to identify better work strategies.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS PLANNED	INTERMEDIATE RESULTS ACHIEVED	INDICATORS 2003-2005	STATUS OF INDICATORS 2003-2005	MOV
Intermed. Objective 2 : Promote integration and reconciliation within the selected communities.				
2.1. Increase active participation of adults & adolescents from the selected communities in the activities of Child Protection Networks and other collaborative activities 2.2 Strengthened norms of respect and non-violence 2.3 Increased documentation and valorisation of traditional values of non-violence and methods of building tolerance and reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCF intervention in communities has contributed in bringing together people from different ages, political and ethnics groups to act for the children welfare - Community representatives (men, women and adolescents) have participated in training, implementation activities for children (EAC building) and in planning and reviews. - Plans made and priorities set indicate increased community participation regarding Children issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased awareness of the harmful effects of violence and discrimination and the value of non-violent conflict resolution - No of co-operative activities initiated across group lines - No of children and young people involved in co-operative endeavors (e.g. contributing towards the building of a community structure, CFS's and related activities) - No of case studies of traditional means of social support, integration and reconciliation - Subjective reports of adult community members - Subjective reports of children community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Huila (N= 632) ; Bié (N=378); Huambo(342) Benguela (513) number of people participating in Baseline studies, community plan, creation of CP networks, community training and building EAC - Local community CP committees have been established in all the project sites: Bié (17 adults, 5 adolescents); Huambo (8 adults + 4 ado's); Huila (29 adults + 4 ado's); Benguela (55 members + CP directive nucleon (4 adults + 1 ado's). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCF reports - Minutes of CP community networks - CP networks reports - Attendance records

Intermediate Obj 2:

Plans made and priorities set during the Participatory Planning groups, indicate increased community participation and autonomy regarding Children issues. It is hoped that children's issues will be discussed and solved within community structures (the local level CP committees and municipal and provincial CP networks). It is planned that CCF's role will be as partners to community initiatives, offering technical, advocacy and if necessary financial support, co-managing projects and increasingly transferring responsibilities to the community representatives. CCF teams will collaborate with Community CP committees and networks to facilitate and monitor the plans, discuss the problems and reinforce the community's capacity to address children's issues. It is hoped that this process will build capacity, contribute to increased community self esteem and help to deal with some of the consequences of war trauma.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS PLANNED	INTERMEDIATE RESULTS ACHIEVED	INDICATORS 2003-2005	STATUS OF INDICATORS 2003-2005	MOV
Intermed. Objective 3 :Increase child –centered services through the creation and functioning of Child Friendly Spaces in the selected communities of Benguela, Huambo, Huila and Bie..				
3.1. Enhanced services for children and adolescents in the selected communities 3.2 Improve attitudes and behaviour towards children from the adults in the selected communities 3.3 Increased access for out-of-school children from the selected communities to participate in alternative education activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiate training of the CFS volunteers in all provinces - Creation of CFS in all communities - Initiated CFS function in Huíla, Benguela: sport activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CFS established, 1 in Benguela & 1 in Huila - Increased community knowledge of children and adolescent's needs and rights - Community able to identify vulnerable children - No of awareness raising workshops - No of focus group discussions - No of assessment and planning meetings - No of training workshops - Community ability to identify supports for ch's resilience - % Increase in no of implementing partners - Resources/links id and actively participating with the CFS's - No of new child-supportive activities implemented within selected communities - No and quality of activities within the CFS's - No of community members actively participating in the CFS's - No of volunteers participating actively in CFS's VS no trained - % Of children from the selected communities regularly attending the CFS's - No and group of children (age & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4X CFS volunteers training (Huila= 22; Benguela= 18; Huambo=28; Bié= 32) - CFS created in all provinces (Huambo=1, Bié=2; Huíla= 2; Benguela=3) - 3 CFS functioning in Monte Belo and 1 in Huila - 284 children participating in EAC activities in Huíla; 202 participating in Benguela; 151 children participating in Bié 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training reports - Attendance lists

		<p>vulnerability groups) participating in the CFS's and related activities compared to no originally registered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- % Increase in adolescents & out of school children attending alternative education activities- Subjective reports of adult community members- Subjective reports of children in the community		
--	--	---	--	--

Intermediate Obj. 3:

CFS's are in the process of being established in all project sites. The process of CFS volunteer selection and training has commenced. The criteria used was different in each province:

- In Benguela, during the planning sessions and community meetings, people were approached who showed interest and some skills (ability to speak in public, interest to work with children, open-minded). The selection was made together with the community.
- In Huila, the community members who participated in the community plan selected the volunteers based on their background (mainly their work in the GoA PIC's; willingness to work with children; level of education).
- In Huambo, the selection was totally the community's responsibility (work in PIC's; willingness to work with children).
- In Bié, the selection was totally the community's responsibility (work in PIC's; willingness to work with children).

CFS activities initiated thus far, are:

- Benguela: 1 CFS established, sport activities with 202 adolescents
- Huila: 2 CFS's established, volunteers working 3 days a week. Activities: Games: *Bater palmas; Comboio; actividades de coordenação motora* (ages- 1-4); Sport activities: *Coorida de estafetas e puzzles; Saltar a corda; dançar* (ages 5-12); Football; drawing (ages 13 –17).
- Bié: 2 CFS's established; Sport activities (football, basket and volley); Games.

2.2 Post-Conflict Reintegration for Adolescents in Resettlement Areas:

A UNICEF funded project (Oct 2003 - Jan 2004) to enhance the Kolela project.

The following activities are being implemented in all Kolela community-based project sites:

- Design of the Building CFS plan in all communities for each CFS
- Community mobilization the activities
- Procurement of material for the CFS
- Training for adolescents

2.3 KOLELA Challenges:

- a) To maintain a high level of support from the NTT due the increasing external training requests that are resulting in less time devoted to Kolela teams.
- b) To design new projects proposals and fund raising to help project communities to solve their problems.
- c) To influence partners to implement projects in the Hoque community
- d) To evolve better strategies to increase community participation in the Project Management cycle
- e) To reinforce the local community level CP committees to manage and sustain their own initiatives and projects.
- f) In Bie and Huambo the great challenge will be to mobilize more institutions to integrate into the CP network and to maintain commitment to CP issues and activities.

2.4 KOLELA Difficulties:

1. In Bie, need to address the lack of direction of CP directorate and the demotivation of some CP members.
2. In Bie the CCF team has faced problems carrying out community-based meetings and training sessions due to the start of the agricultural planting need. Need to review negotiation strategies and agreements, as well as transport and lodging possibilities.

3. Administrative problems: Bie: one functioning computer and lack of generator has hampered reporting and moral; in Huambo lack of transport delayed the community intervention.
4. Extra activities included in the NTT plan hamper the conclusion of the Psychosocial Methodologies Manual and CFS Kits.
5. Lack of available land space around Hoque delayed CCF Huila in finding appropriate space for 2 planned CFS's.

2.5 Monitoring and Reporting:

The requisite planning and operational meetings occur:

1. Weekly for provincial teams.
2. Twice a month for the NTT.
3. Monthly for Kolela co-ordination in Luanda.
4. Quarterly review and planning meetings for the NTT and provincial teams.

The project manager regularly visits each province, and the four seniors members of the NTT continue supporting the provincial teams through monthly supervision and technical support visits.

The monthly monitoring system is being implemented – 3-month pilot phase. The provincial teams continue with their monthly reports to the Project manager, and they in turn receive collated feedback form the NTT and others in Luanda.

During this period the NTT had planning and operational meetings twice a month, and make quarterly reports to the Project Manager. In that meeting it's given the opportunity to discuss and reflect on the pertinent issues related to the Kolela intervention. That's is the Kolela space where is taken the majority decisions about its intervention. The provincial teams continue having weekly planning and operational meetings. Quarterly the NTT and provincial teams have a review and planning meetings. To monitor the quarterly plan NTT had held formal and informal meetings to readjust the plans.

The project manager visits regularly each province. The four seniors members of NTT continue supporting the provincial teams trough visits and monthly supervision as assigned in last quarterly period.

2.6 KOLELA Management issues:

1. Annual performance appraisals were done in this quarter.

2. Training:

Type of training/N° CCF participants	Who provided training	Duration	Source of funding
Mutual Help Coordinators about HIV/Sida-2 NTT members	PSI (Population Service Internacional)	5 days	PSI (Population Service Internacional)
Community Radio-1 provincial trainer	UNICEF	3 days	UNICEF
English language-3 national staff	National Institute of Language	90 days	US Embassy
Grant Management Workshop- National Programme Manager	CCF Richmond	5 days	CCF Richmond